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FINANCE MINISTER BELCHEV DETAILS ECONOMIC GROWTH

AU271502 Sofia BTA in English 1444 GMT 27 Feb 85

[Text] Sofia, February 27 (BTA) -- In spite of the complicated international situation characterized by overt pressure on Bulgaria, by acts of political provocation and blackmail towards our country on the part of the imperialist system, the Bulgarian national economy is continuing its dynamic development. Mr. Belcho Belchev, minister of finance said here today. He spoke at a national session on financial issues.

The 1984 national income was 4.6 per cent greater than the 1983 one. The 1984 overall industrial output is 4.5 per cent greater than that of the previous year and over the same period the total farm output has increased by 6.8 per cent. Foreign trade has increased by 8.3 percent and in 1984 it amounted to the tune of 25.8 milliard [billion] leva. These dynamic and steady rates of development have made it possible for Bulgaria to undeviatingly pursue her social policy. In comparison with 1983 the public consumption funds have increased by 4.2 per cent.

After recalling some basic targets of the unified plan for socio-economic development and the state budget for 1985 Minister Belcho Belchov noted that the accountable information for the past four years of the five-year period shows that the main targets of the Eighth Five-Year period have been achieved. The growth rates of the national revenue are getting ahead of the planned and basic funds to the tune of 32 milliard leva have been formed. He pointed out that the real incomes of the population have increased by 16.2 per cent.

By way of conclusion Minister Belcho Belchev said the finance system will continue to contribute to the raising the efficiency of the economy, to its intensive development, to the rapid development of science and to the transference of the achievements of techno-scientific progress into practice.

WESTERN 'IDEOLOGICAL AGGRESSION' VIEWED

Part I

AU271351 Prague TRIBUNA in Czech No 7 13 Feb 85 p 3

[First part of an article by Vasil Bejda, CPCZ Central Committee department head: "On the Topical Issues of Ideological Work"; uppercase passages published in boldface]

[Text] THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE IDEOLOGICAL FRONT, WHICH FOLLOWS FROM THE TASKS OF FURTHER DEVELOPING OUR SOCIETY AND OF BUILDING DEVELOPED SOCIALISM, IS ENHANCED BY THE EXACERBATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION AND OF THE CLASS STRUGGLE. THE UNPRECEDENTED ACUTE IDEOLOGICAL CONFRONTATION, TOO, IS A KEY COMPONENT OF THIS. IT IS NO EXAGGERATION TO STRESS THAT THIS FIGHT IS EVEN SHARPER THAN DURING THE YEARS WHEN IMPERIALISM'S "COLD WAR" HAD CLOUDED THE WORLD.

In the sixties and seventies, when the policy of confrontation was gradually running out of steam, the West was talking about "de-ideologization." Was imperialism really striving at that time to achieve an "ideological truce"? Not in the least. It was the "ideological erosion" on which it placed its largest stakes, both in the plans to "peacefully devour" socialism and in the effort to undermine from within the revolutionary forces in the capitalist and the developing world. Wherever the conditions for this were established, the ideological penetration immediately changed into a tool of attack on the political foundations of socialism. This was also manifested by the bitter experience of our own party toward the end of the sixties. The events in Poland since the summer of 1980 also delivered a new blow to the illusions that an "ideological truce" is the true program of imperialism, and not its fraudulent camouflage.

The slogan about "re-ideologization," which the West is talking about today, is also pure euphemism. A global psychowar has been unleashed against socialism and the other progressive and peace forces. It was not only the hireling advocates of capital with its "free journalism" and its sociopolitical theory of "standing above the parties" that are rallied in the same front line. This campaign -- which, apart from hateful campaigns and various diplomatic, military, and subversive espionage actions, also included new attempts to make use of economic tools for political pressure and subversion -- is headed by the White House, by the NATO staff, and by other imperialist capital cities. IDEOLOGICAL AGGRESSION HAS BEEN RAISED TO THE LEVEL OF THE OFFICIAL STATE POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES AND ITS ALLIES.

Modern "Crusaders" and Revanchists

The "crusade" proclaimed by Reagan several years ago in the London Parliament is no empty phrase even today, when Washington is stepping up its peace rhetoric. After all, this was affirmed by Reagan himself in his second television talk with the "democratic" presidential candidate Mondale. Reagan answered the question about his attitude toward the USSR by categorically declaring that he does not retract his words about the Soviet Union as an "evil empire," and that everything he had said in this respect continues to apply. And at the same time we are well aware that THESE ARE NOT MERE WORDS, BUT THE REAL POLICY PURSUED BY THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT ON THE INITIATIVE OF THE MILITARY-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX, IN AN ENDEAVOR TO TURN THE INTERNATIONAL CLASS STRUGGLE INTO A MILITARY CONFRONTATION. WE HAVE HERE AN EXTREMELY SERIOUS THREAT, ADDRESSED NOT ONLY TO SOCIALISM, BUT ALSO TO ALL DEMOCRATIC AND PROGRESSIVE FORCES; A THREAT TO THE VERY EXISTENCE OF MANKIND.

The current "crusade" is not original. Almost 900 years ago, Pope Urban II organized the first "crusade" against the unbelievers. In the same way President Reagan, too, has sounded the bugle for a march against today's "unbelievers" -- against all those who do not want to identify themselves with the exploitive society, the society of social inequality and injustice. However, the current "crusade" against socialism is also characterized by certain new aspects.

Its protagonists quite seriously believe that only the American order is both possible, and also compulsory for all the countries of the world. According to them, only one possibility remains for other -- including the socialist -- countries: to join the "American team."

The current "crusade" against communism is explained by its initiators quite simply: The "unbelievers" include all those who begin, for whatever reason, to inconvenience the American strategists. Those who do not identify themselves with the view about U.S. "moral exclusiveness" are allegedly the enemies of democracy and must be punished accordingly.

The resistance against imperialist war preparations which arose throughout the world cannot be silenced by anticommunist demagogy. Even its authors have already seen through this self-deception. That very imperialist group which only yesterday was publicly declaring its antihumane plans, is now vying in phrases of peace. This is a typical turn. It provides new testimony of how clearly inevitable, and simultaneously very prudent, is the course with which the Soviet Union and the coordinated foreign policy of the countries of the socialism react to the dangerous U.S. and NATO steps; and how significant and influential the antiwar movement in the nonsocialist world has also become.

Under the influence of these forces, the White House was forced to reorient itself and adopt peace rhetoric. Naturally this was also connected with the election campaign, and with Reagan's endeavor to avoid the reputation of being a "war president." The striking changes in the phraseology used by the American Government are typical; they testify to the influence of the foreign policy of socialism and of the mass antiwar movement. We would like to believe that the views of the American Administration itself have become more flexible, that the White House has realized how illusory the endeavors are to disrupt the achieved balance of forces. But here we are merely in the sphere of conjecture. So far, the U.S. "peace policy" is merely verbal. The January meeting of USSR and U.S. ministers of foreign affairs, A. Gromyko and G. Shultz respectively, which is very significant by itself, has so far been unable to show how willing Washington is to make the transition from the new peace phrases to practical measures.

The peace rhetoric is not meant to deceive the Western public alone; it is also aimed at the socialist countries. One of the primary tasks of our ideological work is to tear off this peace mask. We must be even more convincing in showing the real aims of imperialist reaction and the serious threat it represents both for our own peoples and for civilization and life on our entire planet. Exactly here lies one of the main directions for mobilizing the working people and youth for a yet more active and enterprising consolidation of our defense ability, and thus consolidation of the guarantees for our peaceful future.

The role seized by the West German reaction in the "crusade" is an extreme warning sign for our peoples. Revanchism is no longer the sole concern of the Sudeten German Landsmannschaften [associations of Sudeten German expellees from Czechoslovakia] or of the creatures of the "Third Reich" who were not finished off.

Today official Bonn has adopted the leadership of revanchism, and it is quite obviously part of the course of confrontation directed from Washington. All that has recently been resounding so frequently and shamelessly from Bonn's statements, too, is a direct part of the plan harbored by the entire international reaction: to cast doubt on and to revise the results of World War II, as well as those of the postwar realities which were its logical culmination.

If we call things by their right names, the ruling FRG circles react in a supremely irritated way. Not infrequently they even accuse us of some kind of "artificial reminiscences." But let nobody be in doubt: Munich and its tragic harvest lastingly remain very deeply etched into the minds of our people. Those who self-appointedly refer to some kind of offended "pride of the German nation" should know very well that our own nations also have their pride, and also the ability to learn lasting historical lessons. Or does somebody perhaps seriously think that today our nations will again let their pride and their dignity be trampled underfoot as during the Munich period, or will merely passively wait for their sovereignty and independence to be called into question? The hypocritical slogans saying that we are talking about revanchism in a kind of "self-defense" are best disproved by the authors themselves. It is they who are preaching -- from the Federal Chancellery, from the Bundestag rostrum, and from other official places -- about the "open nature of the German question" and even about the "validity of the 1937 borders." We will continue to energetically unmask these facts which speak for themselves, whether or not this sticks in their threats in Bonn.

Attacks Upon Our Unity

The imperialist threat has further intensified the urgency of our unity, cohesion, and comprehensive cooperation with the fraternal parties and states. The systematic consolidation of all this is also required because of the policy of imperialism, which is based on a so-called "differentiated," "selective" approach to the socialist countries. Each day the anticommunist propaganda fabricates various fictions to support its claims about the "strengthening conflicts" inside the socialist community. We do not harbor the least illusion about the intentions they are following with this. After all, ever so frequently they are shouted, for all the world to hear, by some of the leading representatives of imperialism. Let us just recall what U.S. Vice President G. Bush declared the year before last in Vienna -- our press reported this extensively at the time. On behalf of the U.S. Government he promised "rewards" -- which were actually most dubious Greek gifts -- to those who would "show distance to Moscow" and would "liberalize," which means those who would water down and renounce the basic principles of life and construction in the socialist society. The "sanctions" and "punishments" are to follow everything that would not fit these plans of the imperialist reaction.

It certainly does no harm if the adversary himself expresses so impertinently his "class truth." For every person who really has at heart the successful development of our society and the ensurance of its international guarantees, this is merely yet another sign of how vital it is in the present situation to further deepen our alliance and our multilateral collaboration with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states; and to consistently realize and defend in a principled way the common position of the socialist community on the topical problems of today. The hostile sallies which denigrate us for this as an alleged "satellite without national identity" can scarcely upset any judicious person. Even in the West it is very well known that today, too, Czechoslovakia, like the other fraternal countries, shows interest in constructive contacts with everybody who really has the goodwill to contribute to consolidating peace and developing fruitful cooperation.

Such negotiations have exactly the purpose of throwing light on and promoting all that expresses the vital interests of our people and of the entire socialist community, all that fulfills the urgent needs of the struggle to avert war and halt its feverish preparations. To withdraw from this principled position would mean to meet halfway the plans of those who are causing this threat. It would mean to help conceal whether one wants to or not, the danger threatening the security of our nations and peace throughout the world, and thus to play exactly into the hands of the demagogy of the military circles of imperialism, as though this threat were merely a figment of somebody's imagination or merely a matter of "disputes among the superpowers." Such visions have been proven to be dangerous shortsightedness, particularly Munich and its tragic aftermath. For this reason it is necessary to devote substantially greater attention to throwing light on these issues, also in the educational work of party organizations.

Part II

AU271354 Prague TRIBUNA in Czech No 8 20 Feb 85 p 3

[Second and last part of an article by Vasil Bejda, CPCZ Central Committee department head: "On the Topical Issues of Ideological Work"; uppercase passages published in boldface]

[Text] THE IDEOLOGICAL CONFRONTATION IS PENETRATING ALL SPHERES OF MUTUAL RELATIONS BETWEEN THE SOCIALIST AND THE CAPITALIST COUNTRIES; TO VARYING DEGREES, IT CONCERNS NOT ONLY POLITICAL CONTACTS, BUT ALSO ECONOMIC, CULTURAL, AND SPORTS CONTACTS. WHAT ARE THE OTHER AREAS OF THE IDEOLOGICAL CLASS RIVALRY WHICH ARE EXTREMELY TOPICAL TODAY?

The ideological aspects of the economic competition of two opposed social systems of the present world take a prominent place above everything else. In a historically short time, and despite the most difficult conditions (which since the emergence of the first socialist state have always been connected with the feverish efforts to liquidate the new social system), socialism has proved its advantages and has become the most dynamic force of the presentage. By the speed and the smooth upward trend of its economic development -- the results of which serve, above all, the satisfaction of the broad strata of the working people -- it is surpassing capitalism even today. IN THE CURRENT PERIOD SOCIALISM IS ENTERING A QUALITATIVELY NEW AND HIGHER PHASE, IN WHICH IT IS TO FULFILL ITS PIVOTAL, STRATEGIC TASK: TO SURPASS CAPITALISM IN LABOR PRODUCTIVITY. IT IS POSSIBLE TO FULFILL THIS TASK, FIRST, ONLY BY A JOINT EFFORT OF ALL SOCIALIST COUNTRIES WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY, AND, SECOND, BY INTENSIFYING THE ECONOMY VIA A FULL DEVELOPMENT OF PROGRESS IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND VIA ITS CONSISTENT IMPLEMENTATION IN PRODUCTION.

The conclusions of last year's CEMA summit meeting and their elaboration by our party and state bodies orient our political, organizational, and ideological work toward the maximum utilization of "all potential possibilities of socialism and of the great force of our cohesion," as Comrade K.U. Chernenko expressed it at the conference. In economic policy our attention is and must increasingly be focused on the issues of Czechoslovakia's share in the elaboration and fulfillment of the comprehensive development program of the CEMA member-countries' progress in science and technology. The future of socialism depends in the first place on the realization of this program.

The current U.S. leadership and the U.S. allies in NATO are making use of diverse economic and financial levers to pressure the socialist countries. In every way they are blocking the Western firms' technical and technological cooperation with us; and more and more frequently they are refusing to cooperate in this sphere with the socialist countries on a mutually advantageous basis with equal rights. At the same time, our class adversary is attempting to denigrate, in angry campaigns, the nature of the CSSR's economic cooperation with the USSR and the other fraternal countries. The imperialist propaganda is activating its antisocialist activities in this sector, casting doubts on the benefits of economic cooperation within the CEMA framework, belittling the achieved results, and fabricating and inventing controversies and conflicts among the socialist countries.

IN THIS SITUATION IT IS THE PRIMARY TASK OF OUR PROPAGANDA AND AGITATION TO CONVINCINGLY SHOW THE RESULTS, POSSIBILITIES, AND PERSPECTIVES OF SOCIALIST ECONOMIC INTEGRATION AND TO MOBILIZE PEOPLE FOR MAXIMUM PARTICIPATION IN THE FULFILLMENT OF THE ADOPTED COMMON PROGRAMS AND PLANS. This means that we must contribute to an active course in developing the collective effort -- particularly in the pivotal directions of science and technology development, that is, in engineering, in nuclear engineering, in electronics, in the implementation of computer technology and robotization, and in biotechnology. Together with all this, we must DISPROVE WITH GOOD ARGUMENTS THE INVENTIONS AND LIES OF IMPERIALIST PROPAGANDA ABOUT THE ECONOMIC AND TECHNICAL ISSUES, PREVIOUSLY MENTIONED ABOUT SOCIALISM'S BEING INCAPABLE OF DEVELOPING AN ECONOMY AND TECHNOLOGY ON ITS OWN. The current, qualitatively new phase of the socioeconomic development of socialism demands that we also use -- apart from the old and proven methods of socialist construction -- new forms and methods that are appropriate for the new conditions. It would be a grave mistake to support, at the same time, endeavors to seek a way out through a "return" to the forms that had been historically overcome.

Various intriguers and malicious "well-wishers" from the opposite side frequently offer us various recipes of a capitalist origin. They talk about the merits of various socialist "models." Some models they condemn, other models they praise and strive to foist on us. It would be dangerous to let them foist on us as exemplary that which they had artfully devised in the anticommunist centers, and which corresponds to the bourgeois ideological view and to the endeavors of imperialism's differentiation policy. This policy merely seeks to set the individual socialist countries against each other.

The CPCZ is guided -- and after the experience it has gained, it cannot do otherwise -- by no other "model" (if we are to adhere to this term) than by scientific socialism. In all spheres of social life, and primarily in the economy, this means that we must ensure further economic development and also perfect our social system on the collectivist principles inherent in socialism. Any other approach and course would, under the current conditions, necessarily mean casting doubt on the results and the historic mission of socialism, on its pivotal ability: THE ABILITY TO SUCCESSFULLY RESOLVE THE PROBLEMS OF MODERN SOCIETY ON THE BASIS OF THE EXISTING ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE SOCIALIST ROAD OF DEVELOPMENT. We are not opposed to the use of private initiative and personal enterprise on this road, but we do oppose any preferential treatment of these forms to the detriment of socialist ownership and of adequate socialist enterprise. Such a course would logically mean the loss of a long-range view and, as a consequence, also the betrayal of communist ideals.

Alliance Against Real Socialism

Two further issues, whose topicality is increasing in the current ideological struggle although the social roots of their existence have been eliminated in our society, concern nationalism and religion.

It is not by coincidence that we link them and consider them on the same level, that we see their linkage and interdependence. This follows from their place and function in the anticommunist effort. It sounds like a paradox, but in the case of socialism we can witness their activation exactly in the situation of their nonexistence, or, more precisely, when the social roots of their existence had been overcome. Herein lies not only the novelty of the problem, but mainly -- and that is why we stress this particularly -- the significance, topicality, and importance of the ideoeducational impact in the given specific sphere.

In the clerical anticommunism of today, two seemingly opposed forms are coming to the fore. The first is clerical cosmopolitism, derived from the universalist claims of the Catholic Church; the second is clerical nationalism. Both forms are being used depending on the specific situation, and they complement each other. This particularly applies to the operations of anticommunism in the socialist countries, where the social development, based on new foundations, logically leads to the gradual removal both of religion, and of nationalism. In the endeavor to justify their meddling in the internal affairs of the socialist countries, the clerical circles are trying to imbue nationalism with a religious flavor and, conversely, to imbue religion with a nationalist purpose. This is manifested, for instance, in the allegation that socialism artificially serves the "natural" ties between the nation and the religion -- or else it is manifested in the concept of so-called Christian or catholic nations, and today particularly in the clerical nationalist concept of the "Christianization of European nations" that is being preached from the Vatican within the framework of the Vatican's "Eastern policy." The idea of a Christian Europe is being ardently propagated -- that means, the idea of Europe in which there is no place for us, for our ideology, for socialism and communism. Although in this instance the wish is father to the thought, we must not remain placid. On the propaganda level at least we must reveal the retrograde character of this and similar trends.

With regard to nationalism, there was a time when we naively believed that we would soon resolve the nationality issue under socialist conditions. The essence of this issue was narrowed down; it was mostly seen on a socioeconomic level, which is correct; but time and again it was also maintained that the entire complicated nature of the nationality problem is to be found on this level alone. This is totally incorrect and unLeninist. Understandably, this had to turn back on us in some form or another, for instance in the ideopolitical sphere, in the shape of spreading nationalist moods and tendencies.

What is particularly important is that the bourgeoisie always regarded nationalism -- and this also applies to the current period -- as a strong weapon in the fight against the working people. This can be illustrated by the examples taken from any part of the world. Perhaps it was most strikingly manifested in Yugoslavia, where not only Albanian nationalism has resounded very strongly and aggressively in Kosovo, but also the nationalism of other nations and nationalists, and with the same intensity. A truly shocking example -- and, deplorably, it is no isolated event -- was the case of a Serbian student at Zagreb University, who was literally physically tortured to death for nationality considerations, because of his language. It is a particularly staggering fact that the bearers of such aggressive nationalist excesses are to be found among young people.

IT WOULD THEREFORE BE A NAIVE POLITICAL MISTAKE TO ADOPT AN APATHETIC ATTITUDE TOWARD THE REVIVAL OF NATIONALISM, EVEN THOUGH WE KNOW THAT IT IS SOMETHING INTRINSICALLY ALIEN TO SOCIALISM. WE CANNOT HARBOR THE FALLACIOUS CONVICTION THAT THE INFECTION CANNOT BE INTRODUCED FROM WITHOUT.

It is obviously no coincidence that recently one of the former protagonists of the "Prague Spring" -- probably "disgusted" by the fact that he himself went bankrupt after the bankruptcy of the adventurous right wingers' policy, which he, too, had actively prompted -- wrote up the so-called Czech question. He is preying on the fact that the bourgeois theory of "Czechoslovakism" has apparently not quite died; and he demagogically makes use of everything possible to inflame the vanity and affronted feelings of the petit bourgeois with a nationalist frame of mind, and also those who have not yet grasped that the federation is the expression of the equal status of our two nations, based on equal rights.

The actual development of both the nationality, and the religious issue in Czechoslovakia has unambiguously disproved these dubious and false approaches and makes it possible to paralyze any and all nationalist endeavors of clericalism.

The nationality issue in our country, in the form in which we inherited it from capitalism, has been resolved. After certain one-sided phenomena had been overcome and attention became focused predominantly on the economic aspect of resolving the nationality issue, nationality relations -- thanks to the consistent application of Marxist-Leninist principles -- were arranged on the principles of socialist federalism. This fact is clearly evident. The socialist social system has made it possible to build relations between the Czech and the Slovak nations, as well as their relationship with the other nationalities living in our country, on the principles of fully equal rights and social justice; it continues to enable us to consolidate, in the spirit of socialist internationalism, the unity of our country's nations and nationalities and to gradually deepen their integration. That is also why there is no longer a "Czech" or a "Slovak" question in our country today. He who has not grasped the sense of our modern history, namely, the persistent effort exerted by both our nations to freely develop in our common homeland. Certain expressions of a religious tendency, which have been essentially introduced as a disease from abroad and which are reflected in a limited and one-sided appraisal of individual phenomena or social processes, must be sensitively, but persistently removed by our political educational work. WE MUST NOT PERMIT THE POISON OF NATIONALISM TO AFFECT ANYONE HERE, PARTICULARLY NO PART OF THE YOUNGER GENERATION. BECAUSE IT ALWAYS LEADS INTO A BLIND ALLEY.

Man's Liberation Is No Utopia

It has been stressed time and again that we are concerned with liberating man as a whole, both in the social and in the spiritual sphere. This is absolutely not a utopian vision, as the anticommunist centers accuse us. According to them, we aim at rearing a new man through a mere chimera, because man and his qualities have been fixed once and for all and cannot be changed. Among such qualities they rank egotism, aggressiveness, leanings toward private ownership, and so forth. Where does the truth lie?

We can easily find the right answer by recapitulating our postwar development. During the 40 free years we have not only overcome the considerable religious bigotry in many areas of the Republic, but we have also reared a whole generation of people who are guided by the materialist world outlook. Naturally this is not yet the fulfillment of our ideal new man. This is a far more complicated and long-term affair, an affair of many generations. But we have already taken a step in the right direction, as is confirmed by the results of our rearing efforts.

However, these successes still do not mean that religion cannot strive to expand its influence. As in the case of nationalism, we can also witness the revival of religious traditions and habits. WE ARE ALARMED NOT SO MUCH BY THE QUESTIONS OF RITES, AS BY THE POLITICAL NATURE OF THE RELIGIOUS OPPOSITION OF CERTAIN CHURCH DIGNITARIES.

We cannot permit religion and the believers to be used against socialism. But it is exactly this that the imperialist centers and the reactionary Catholic hierarchy are counting on. Almost daily we can witness innumerable attacks and various slanders, launched by such press agencies as the Austrian KATHPRESS or Radio Vatican, which distort the development of the church situation in the CSSR and strive to use various inventions to nurture their ancient campaign about the "persecution of believers in Czechoslovakia," and so forth.

The true character of the Vatican's current policy is also being revealingly documented by another recent affair that has elicited indignation among the progressive public in many countries. What we have in mind is the condemnation of the so-called liberation theology and its proponents by papal edict and then by the Vatican's sacred congregation for the doctrine of the faith (the former holy office of the Inquisition). The person who was specifically involved, for example, was the well-known Brazilian theologian and priest Boffo, who had to answer personally for his "heresy" before a "holy commission" headed by West German Cardinal Ratzinger. The current pope and other leading Vatican officials do not want to permit believers and priests in Latin America to take an active part in the national liberation struggle, and on the other hand, vis-a-vis the socialist countries, they are striving to activate forces oriented toward disintegrating the socialist system. They would like to have a Christian Europe, in which there would be no place for socialism. What hypocrisy and double-dealing on the part of the protectors of the "holy faith"! We must keep on fully exposing the reactionary role of clerical anticommunism and its links with nationalism.

On the other hand, one has to CONTINUE THE WELL-CONSIDERED AND PURPOSEFUL EFFORT ORIENTED TOWARD USING IDEOLOGICAL MEANS TO RID BELIEVERS, WHO ARE HONESTLY WORKING FOR SOCIALISM, OF RELIGIOUS ILLUSIONS, AND STRIVE TO TRANSFORM THEIR THINKING AND FEELINGS IN THE DIRECTION OF THE SCIENTIFIC PERCEPTION AND VALUE SYSTEM OF MARXISM-LENINISM.

In this connection we are being asked about the place of the church under conditions of socialism. Can churches exist at all under socialism? As is known, there are 18 legally active churches in our country. Yet we come across the demagogical argument that, since we are a so-called atheistic state, by this alone we must a priori be persecuting the believers. From this "self-evident matter" entire campaigns are being launched against Czechoslovakia, as if we were doing nothing else but daily locking up priests and believers. In our country, as we have already stressed, there exists freedom of worship, religious freedom, but this is not the same thing as certain tendencies striving, under the mantle of religion, for the freedom of oppositionist political behavior. To put it in a simplified manner, from this arises the possibility of the existence of churches under conditions of socialism, but only on the condition that they will in a way adapt themselves to the conditions of the new political system. We do not ask any church, not even the Catholic Church, to fulfill the same social function as it did in the preceding exploitational social structures, that is, that it blindly serve the social system. We do not depend on such service by the church. We demand, however, that they work according to the intentions of the social system or, more accurately, that they derive their activity from loyalty toward socialism. This demand is certainly not at variance with the conscience of any faith, as long as no hostile class intentions toward us are not hiding behind it.

X X X

We have entered the year 1985 in which we commemorate the 40th anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation struggle of our people and the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the glorious Soviet Army. Thus, we are entering a period around which an unheard-of ideological confrontation has unfolded, a confrontation that has no precedent in history. We are witnessing a gross falsification of the causes, the course, and the political results of World War II, shamelessly committed by bourgeois politicians, historians, and ideologues. The bourgeois falsifiers have done all this to falsely justify the militarist, aggressive course of the United States and international imperialism, in order to hide the fact that the result of World War II are at variance with the current foreign-political line of world imperialism, headed by the United States. Therefore, our entire work connected with the 40th anniversary must be guided in such a way as to strengthen the class, patriotic, and international consciousness of our citizens, especially the young people, in order to reinforce the pride in socialism and thus also the conviction that the future belongs to socialism. The workers of the ideological front will clearly not spare their strength and energy in the interest of the fulfillment of the noble ideals of a socially just society.

PRAGUE RADIO ON UK PEACE MOVEMENT, NATO EXERCISE

LD272347 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 27 Feb 85

[Text] The NATO commend exercise called "Wintex" is begining in Britain today. It also involves training in steps against peace and trade union movements. Karel Stary, our permament correspondent in Great Britain, tells us:

No troop movement is involved in the "Wintex" exercise, only administrative measures and the steps preceding an armed conflict are on the agenda. Nuclear shelters and bunkers, from which military and government officials would rule the country in an international crisis are being checked. Part of the exercise is the internment of peace movement members, rendering impossible any communication between antiwar groups and organizations, putting up roadblocks, confiscating food supplies, and so on.

The peace movement has declared a number of actions in protest to draw attention to these plans. A group of prominent members of the peace movement, well-known trade unionists, MP's and other progressive personages set off yesterday to the Scotland Yard building in London to surrender voluntarily to the police as so-called internal enemies. Members of the peace movement are preparing similar actions in Scotland; in Birmingham for example, numerous groups of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament [CND] activists want to make a regular protest by reporting collectively for arrest at police stations as so called subversive elements, as the exercise labels the peace movement.

The protests against training for preparations for a nuclear war were stimulated also by a new scandal and a revelation that tens of thousands of members of the peace and trade union movements are continuously spied on, their telephone conversationsare tapped, their apartments are broken into, and their documents disappear. Bruce Kent, CND general secretary, said that there is a direct connection between these activities and the content of training against the peace movement to precede a nuclear war, that is a part of the "Wintex" exercise.

ROMANIAN ECONOMIC GROUP CONTINUES BERLIN TALKS

Honecker Receives Oprea

LD271852 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1419 GMT 27 Feb 85

[Text] Berlin, 27 Feb (ADN) -- In Berlin on Wednesday 27 February Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received Gheorghe Oprea member of the RCP Political Executive Committee and first deputy premier of the Romanian Government.

Gheorghe Oprea conveyed cordial greetings from Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP Central Committee and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, which were reciprocated equally cordially.

In the talk Erich Honecker briefed Gheorghe Oprea on the numerous initiatives of the GDR working people in preparation for the 11th SED Congress, which are aimed at the comprehensive intensification of production and express the unity of economic and social policy.

The two men stressed the importance of the unity and cohesion of the socialist community of states in view of imperialism's confrontational policy and praised the USSR's tireless efforts for the preservation and strengthening of peace and efforts to seek real alternatives to arms escalation. In this connection Erich Honecker explained the GDR's comprehensive activities for preserving peace, based on the coordinated foreign policy of the socialist states.

Erich Honecker and Gheorghe Oprea stressed the far-reaching significance of the CEMA economic session decisions of member-states, made at the highest level in June 1984. In both countries great efforts are being undertaken to realize that meeting's decisions in bilateral and multilateral cooperation and to utilize them for further economic development.

The results of the 11th session of the GDR Romania economic committee, for which the Romanian guest is in the GDR, were described as a good basis for the long-term development of the two countries' relations in the scientific-technological and economic spheres. They contribute to the realization of the decisions in principle reached by the general secretaries of the two countries.

It was stressed that the present work on the coordination of the 1986-1990 economic plans represented the precondition for exhausting all the possibilities for economic cooperation in the interests of increasing efficiency.

The talk was attended by Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and the ambassadors of the two countries, Herbert Plaschke and Gheorghe Caranfil.

Stoph, Oprea Discuss Trade

LD272145 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1915 GMT 27 Feb 85

[Text] Berlin, 27 Feb (ADN) -- In Berlin on Wednesday 27 February GDR Premier Willi Stoph and Gheorghe Oprea, the first vice premier of the Romanian Government, noted the good progress made in implementing the measures for GDR-Romanian economic cooperation agreed at the highest level.

They praised the efforts made by the two countries in solving joint tasks arising from the decisions of the CEMA meeting of June 1984.

The current meeting of the bilateral economic committee is of special significance for deepening cooperation, they said. Specialization and collaboration in research and industry and increasing and intensifying trade are important means to this end. Prime tasks in the immediate future are the long-term planning of key points in the development of economic relations, ensuring the dynamic growth of trade, and a greater effectiveness in cooperation.

Dealing with the coming USSR-U.S. negotiations in Geneva, both men said that favorable conditions for disarmament on earth should be created by preventing the militarization of space.

JOINT FRONTIER COMMISSION WITH FRG RESUMES WORK

LD272244 Hamburg DPA in German 1144 GMT 27 Feb 85

[Excerpts] East Berlin, 27 Feb (DPA) -- The joint frontier commission of the two German states has resumed its work in Gira on establishing the course of the frontier on the Elbe. Irmgarde von Rottenburg, leader of the West German delegation, stated this today in answer to an inquiry. She declined to give details, pointing out the confidentiality of the consultations.

According to Frau von Rottenburg, at this session on Tuesday and Wednesday 26-27 February the frontier commission dealt with a number of measures relating to water supply and distribution in the border area. Two brief notes for the water supply program in this year have been signed. Furthermore, preparations for checking the frontier markings in the next 3 years have been continued.

HONECKER, LEADERS SEE FILM AT SOVIET EMBASSY

LD280024 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 2300 GMT 27 Feb 85

[Text] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, on Wednesday 27 February attended at the Soviet Embassy in Berlin, a showing of a film on the victory parade of the Red Army on 24 June 1945. Present at the invitation of USSR Ambassador Vyacheslav Kochemasov were other members of the party and state leadership. The film impressively shows that the Soviet Armed Forces, after a hard and unsparing fight, emerged stronger from the Great Patriotic War.

ESCAPE ATTEMPT SPARKS BORDER SHOOTING INCIDENT

AU271216 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 1201 GMT 27 Feb 85

[Text] Wurzenpass (Carinthia) -- There was a border incident last night at the Yugoslav-Austrian border crossing.

Yugoslav border soldiers tried to prevent the escape of two Hungarians with warning shots. They succeeded in stopping one of the two on Yugoslav tertitory.

No information is available about the whereabouts of the other refugee. It is assumed that his escape succeeded and that he will soon report to the Australian authorities.

CC SESSION DISCUSSES CONGRESS PREPARATIONS

LD271908 Budapest MTI in English 1747 GMT 27 Feb 85

[Text] Budapest, February 27 (MTI) -- The Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party held a session on February 27 attended by the president and secretary of the Central Control Committee. The CC discussed and approved First Secretary Janos Kadar's report on preparations for the congress.

The CC established that preparations for the 13th congress were progressing according to party rules.

The meetings that assessed last year's work and elected new leadership, have been held at every primary party organization, as well as party meetings at factory, office, institute, branch, village, city, and district levels. The reports, debates and proposals of the party meetings and conferences are considered good preparation for the congress. The elections are progressing according to organizational statute.

The ideological and political unity of the party in important questions of politics is in evidence.

The Central Committee highly appreciates the people's consistency and active support expressed in the form of a nationwide labour (?exultation) movement in honour of the 13th congress and the 40th anniversary of the country's liberation.

The CC discussed and approved a draft of a report to be submitted to the 13th congress and a draft resolution, as well as proposals for the modification of the organizational statutes. It discussed further preparatory steps and decided to propose the following agenda to the congress scheduled for March 25, 1985:

1. Report of the HSWP Central Committee on implementation of the resolutions of the 12th congress and aims of the party. Proposal for modification of the organizational statute. Speaker: Janos Kadar.

2. Report by the Central Control Committee of the HSWP. Speaker: Andras Gyenes.

3. Report by the Appeals Committee. Speaker: the president of the Appeals Committee.

4. Election of members of the Central Committee and the Central Control Committee.

GASPAR, USSR'S SHALAYEV HOLD TRADE UNION TALKS

LD272306 Budapest MTI in English 1704 GMT 27 Feb 85

[Text] Budapest, February 27 (MTI) -- Stepan Shalayev, president of the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions, Wednesday paid a visit to Budapest. He discussed relations of the trade unions of the two countries and topical questions of the international trade union movement with Sandor Gaspar, president of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions.

FORUM HELD ON ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH USSR

AU271345 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 26 Feb 85 p 5

[Text] The Ministry of Industry and the Federation of Technical and Scientific Associations organized a forum in the House of Soviet Culture and Science on current issues of Hungarian-Soviet economic cooperation on 25 February.

In his lecture, Leonid Jagodovskiy, counselor at the Soviet Embassy in Budapest, pointed out that the products supplied on the basis of cooperation agreements are playing an increasing role in the turnover of goods between the two countries. More than 30 percent of Hungarian exports and 16 percent of Soviet exports are currently involved. The ministries of the two countries are at present coordinating the coming 5-year plans, and in certain industrial branches, they are working out the framework of lasting and planned cooperation up to the year 2000. They will take into account the areas where there is a possibility of further widening relations, and they are preparing four concrete agreements. These will coordinate the production of robot technology, agricultural industry, consumer products, and will work out the program of cooperation.

Andras Gabor, deputy minister of industry, spoke about the fact that in the coming years, in addition to the supply of goods, the export of complete Hungarian technologies will also come to the forefront. Several agreements have been made recently which enabled the Hungarian industrial enterprises to gradually take part in the reconstruction of certain Soviet industrial branches and large enterprises. We are taking part for instance in the modernization of Soviet bus production and refrigerator producing plants. We are interested in the renewal of the machine stock of the Moskvits automobile plant; Hungarian industry is supplying the plant with assembly lines, machine tools, and finishing centers, and we would like to purchase more cars for the technology, said the deputy minister.

The deputy minister said: There are 49 specialization and cooperation agreements in force between the industrial enterprises of the two countries, mainly in the machine industry. We are currently negotiating about their extension and development, as well. Some 40 percent of Hungarian machine exports are directed to the Soviet Union and this country is the most important market for a considerable number of our large enterprises. The majority of Ikarus buses, Ganz railway engines, and shipbuilding industry products are manufactured for the Soviet Union. This year, for instance, the 100,000th Hungarian bus produced for the Soviet market will be delivered.

CSSR'S POTAC MEETS WITH FALUVEGI; DEPARTS 26 FEB

LD271241 Budapest MTI in English 1026 GMT 27 Feb 85

[Text] Budapest, February 26 (MTI) -- Lajos Faluvegi, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic and president of the National Planning Office, and Svatopluk Potac, deputy prime minister of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and chairman of the State Planning Commission, held talks in Budapest February 25-26 about economic and technical and scientific cooperation between the two countries.

Evaluating the state of bilateral economic relations they stated that economic cooperation is basically developing in accordance with the guidelines accepted at talks between Hungarian and Czechoslovak party and state leaders.

They reviewed and evaluated the work realized so far in coordinating the national economic plans for the period 1986-1990, and the experiences arising from these. The sides defined the tasks necessary for concluding plan coordination and approved the working schedule for this.

The defined tasks related to increasing mutual goods deliveries, extending [word indistinct], specialization and production cooperation and technical development. They agreed that experts of the two countries' central planning organizations and ministries continue plan coordination work in a way that the share of production specialization and production cooperation increase in bilateral goods exchange. Production cooperation can mainly be increased in the fields of car production, computer engineering, petrochemistry, pharmaceutical industry and insecticide production. The sides considered it necessary for the ministries and companies concerned to work out detailed proposals.

Svatopluk Potak and the Czechoslovak delegation left Budapest.

MAGYAR HIRLAP ON NEED TO TAX 'BLACK ECONOMY'

AU271254 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 22 Feb 85 p 7

[Ilona Kocsi article: "The Phenomenon Is Only the Effect -- Black Economy -- the Natural History of Invisible Incomes -- Controlling and Taxing"]

[Text] Invisible incomes only become irritating when they become visible. The black economy should be brought into the light and included in taxation -- these and similar ideas were heard in the debate of the economic policy working committee of the People's Front on 20 February. The subject warrants more than the brief report published yesterday so we are now reporting in more detail about the arguments in the debate. We are also doing this because the incomes derived from the third economy are increasing and our tolerance is decreasing. We are increasingly considering the black economy as a scapegoat and the main cause of our economic difficulties. This phenomenon, however, is only an effect, a consequence....

Hungarian researchers have only recently started to deal with the subject. It cannot be said, however, that there is a long tradition of examining and evaluating the black economy in the Western countries. The first publications are said to orginate from 10 years ago, and the first statistical evaluations were published in 1977. At that time, invisible incomes were estimated at $170 billion in the United States, that is, 10 percent of the gross national product. Two years later, they were talking about 13-14 percent and different sources were talking about 27-28 percent.

More basic analyses, however, show that in the developed and well-managed countries, this sphere can carve out at most 4-5 percent for itself. In addition, the activities included here can be well-delimited according to area and profession.

In mentioning all this, we only wanted to show that it is not only in Hungary that researchers are on uncertain ground when they want to supply precise data and a crystal-clear definition first of all. One difference is, however, clearly discernable: In Hungary the third economy is not concentrated according to either area or profession. In Hungary not only the private builders, car mechanics, and household appliance servicemen have untaxed incomes.... This seemingly unimportant difference, however, covers an essential difference....

Mixed Company

First of all, it would be worth giving an exact definition. The experts of the Institute of Economic Research -- their material was debated by the PPF economic policy working committee -- list the unrecorded incomes in the shadow, black, or the third economy for that matter. Precisely this variety of names shows the uncertainty and already includes some sort of value judgment. If we stress the term "black," then we involuntarily associate it with crime and the underworld. If we connect the word "shadow" with the economy, then we regard its existence almost naturally. In the above-mentioned examples, both categories have their place.

Incomes connected with some sort of achievement were listed in the first group. Such are, for instance, incomes deriving from work on the side, money received from renting real estate, income deriving from on-the-side activity with means that are public property, or income made by contravening the customs and currency regulations and tax evasion (that is, by criminal activity). As one can see, a considerable mixed "company" is gathered here. The second category covers incomes that supplement official earnings. Listed here are the traditional professions where there is tipping: hairdresser, waiter, filling station attendant, bath attendant, etc., and certain health service professions, as here the wages are computed from the start bearing the tips in mind. Incomes that arbitrarily supplement the market value judgment were listed in the third group. These are the bribe money and the income made by price increases and giving short weight. What is the difference between the second and the third category? The difference is that, while in the former we pay tips voluntarily, in the latter we are forced to. We can purchase better, more fashionable goods in short supply only by handing over a little "change." Finally, the last group is the group of illegal incomes without any achievement. We can list here real estate speculation, theft of public property, corruption, embezzlement, receiving and concealing stolen goods, and other high-income crimes.

The framework of this phenomenon has been set too wide, and this is what has caused most of the debate. There is a fundamental difference between one making money on the side and the embezzler, for instance. The former commits only the "crime" of not paying taxes on income. Besides, he carries out socially important work, eliminates or reduces shortages. Let us think only of the building industry or certain repair and installation professions. What would happen if we could count only on the ones that operate officially, how long would we have to wait then, and what price would we have to pay for the experts in demand? Therefore, we are talking here about something completely different from the case of an embezzler who is carrying out an activity that is against the law.

Certain experts estimate the incomes deriving from the third economy at the beginning of the eighties to be 100 billion forints.

Even if we discount the income derived from the fourth category, through criminal activity, there will still be 70 billion forints left. These figures are, of course not, one hundred percent accurate, but they clearly reflect the size of the phenomenon. They also make it clear why this section of the economy has become the center of interest, and why a second and third economy have emerged at all in the shadow of the first economy?

Key Word: The Shortage

In the developed industrial countries tax evasion and the lower prices fuel the invisible incomes. The question is not that there are not enough masons or car mechanics. On the contrary! But those who operate by avoiding the tax office can thus set their prices lower. This is worth the risk for both sides. A similar situation has emerged in Hungary with those working on the side. The client takes up the dubious venture in the hope of a lower price. However, in the case of bribe money of one kind or another, this is no longer the case. One who gives bribe money in the shop to obtain the desired goods is acting out of necessity, on the basis of rules made up by the shortages. The same shortages are also responsible for the fact that we employ bunglers to carry out important work just to avoid having to wait weeks and months. For example, many people would not put up with the exorbitant rents and rates for night lodging, if they had any choice.

We could give more examples. The key word, the fundamental cause of the phenomenon in every single case, would be the shortage.

Second place would go to the inadequate tax policy -- at least, this is what transpires from the debate. A considerable portion of the activities in the black economy (not connected with crime) are socially useful and necessary. Household agricultural production -- which is not connected with the cooperative -- is tax free, but activities of similar importance are not in the same category. This is clearly reflected in the level of the supply of goods in small communities. Small craftsmen are being pushed toward the invisible economy by the unrealistically high social security payments. While in 1974, for instance, there were 60,000 persons whose princpal occupation was small craftsmanship, by 1985 their number had only increased by 10,000. The number of people working who also receive pensions increased, because with this situation social security is much more favorable. It is hopeless to take up the struggle against the bunglers -- the controllers prefer to inspect those operating legally because it is less complicated....

Why do we list the renting of real estate in this economy, someone has asked. If someone rents out an apartment worth 1.5 million forints for 60,000 forints annually -- this is to be condemned, it is black money. If, however, he sells his apartment and keeps the 1.5 million forints in the National Savings Bank, he makes a much greater profit and, nevertheless, his activity is socially acceptable, even desirable.

Neither Condemn, Nor Praise

The listing above only shows that we do not really know what to do with the invisible incomes, with the third economy. This is so partly because the concept is fairly unclear and partly because many socially useful activities fall in this category, too. Therefore, we can neither condemn nor praise it...because so many contradictory phenomena result from it. It is no solution, however, to acknowledge its existence with closed eyes, heads turned away, and tight lips.

The legal experts, the economists, must place the phenomena in their right place and a way must be found to tax these activities. No state can forego collecting taxes on 100 billion forints. If it does, it will not only lose income, but it will give up the supervision of this sphere as well. The former would be a mistake from an economic point of view, the latter would hurt many people's sense of justice. To be forced to take part in the third economy -- that is, to pay only and not to receive -- causes bad feelings. In addition, it may reorganize the income relations in an undesirable way. According to certain opinions, this has not happened yet. The black economy is for the time being supplementing only the distorted income relations of the first economy. In the health services for instance, gratitude money supplements the low wages of doctors. It is another matter that one is sometimes forced to express gratitude when he has not the slighest inclination to do so....

The operational disturbances of the first economy will continue to supply scope for maneuver for those active in "the shadow" for a long time. It is, therefore, worth formulating precise, clear-cut delimitations and regulations for this activity. The evaluation of invisible incomes related to work must necessarily be different from that of invisible incomes deriving from corruption, speculation, and price increases.

SOLIDARITY LEADERS RENEW CALL FOR PROTEST

AU272053 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 2043 GMT 27 Feb 85

[Text] Warsaw -- Leaders of the banned Polish trade union movement Solidarity today renewed their appeal for nationwide protests. Workers are asked to protest tomorrow against the arrests of trade unionists and in support of economic reforms. Worker's leader Lech Walesa yesterday called off the 15-minute protest strike planned for tomorrow after the government rescinded the planned food price increases.

JARUZELSKI MEETS WITH PORTUGUESE CP LEADER

LD271745 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 27 Feb 85

[Text] Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, met Alvaro Cunhal, secretary general of the Portuguese Communist Party, who is visiting Poland. The current situation in their countries and activities of their parties were discussed. While discussing international issues, the hope was expressed that the Soviet-American talks in Geneva will contribute to easing international tension and pave the way for concrete disarmament agreements.

TRADE MINISTER ON DEBT REPAYMENT, NEW TERMS

LD271814 Warsaw PAP in English 1412 GMT 27 Feb 85

[Text] Warsaw, Feb. 27 -- In a Polish radio external service broadcast, Poland's Minister of Foreign Trade Tadeusz Nestorowicz said:

"Poland participates in general East-West trade as her economic situation improves. Political reasons are the factor which determines the possibility of making turnovers more dynamic.

In 1984, also in this sphere Poland reported some improvement. "After a period of restrictions imposed on Poland we registered many new Western initiatives which enabled Poland to 'bring many mixed commissions back to life'. This does not mean that all the obstacles to the East-West trade have been removed: Some are still retained. These are, among others, quantity limits on goods, other-than-tariff barriers, and the Cocom. [Coordinating Committee]

"If those barriers were lifted, a further increase in cooperation would take place. I think, both sides are clearly interested in such a trend.

"Poland is a country with definite economic potentials. There are spheres in which Poland is able to join the competition and competes to win new markets and keep them. Poland can boast of her definite specializations, also known in the West."

"In the nearest future Poland has no choice other than to direct her export-bound activity to processed goods mainly. Obviously, Poland is eager to remain on her traditional markets with exports of raw materials and semi-finished products," Nestorowicz said.

"Big Western companies' inclination to seek cooperation and coproduction with Poland, witnessed in the last few months, proves Poland's chances to return to capitalist markets in order to meet her obligations resulting from the agreement with the Paris Club initialled in Paris.

Poland makes efforts to restore confidence lost in the years 1980-81, and tries to convince her partners that she is a credible trade partner and is able to meet her obligations on schedule."

"We have solved the problems of Poland's indebtedness in respect to two groups of creditors. As concerns private banks, the matters are apparently settled. As far as (government-guaranteed) credits are concerned, however, we are at the final stage of negotiations. The 'Paris Agreement' has been initialled and is expected to be signed in the first half of this year. During our bilateral talks we want to sign agreements on restructuring the Polish debt and to discuss possibilities of raising new credits," Nestorowicz declared.

"One point must be made explicit, namely: If Poland's partners fail to understand Poland's intentions, we will have to return to the Paris Club and talk of slightly different terms. This case, then, lies not only in our hands but also in a proper approach to the problem of Poland's debt on the part of Western partners," Nestorowicz said.

PZPR JOURNAL ON CHURCH ADAPTABILITY TO SOCIALISM

AU271221 Warsaw NOWE DROGI in Polish No 1, Jan 85 pp 164-166

[Wieslaw Myslek essay: "Religion and Religious Policy"]

[Excerpts] The apodictic theory is sometimes expressed whereby religion is unadaptable to socialism. This is a surprising view, because if we consider the relationship religion-socialism, then one is more likely to talk about socialism's difficulties in adapting to religion, even though relatively fresh experiences seem to contradict this. If I speak about socialism's unadaptability to religion, I do so as Marxist-Leninist classicists did, who believed that the objective historical development of socialism would lead to an extinction of religion in the long run. As far as religion is concerned, however, it has adapted itself to various situations and various social systems, and it is also adapting itself to socialism. Those who think otherwise are quite simply viewing the matter from the current Polish point of view, but the Polish situation does not authorize one to make broad generalizations. Religion has already adapted itself to socialism in the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Romania, and Hungary; it has done so in Cuba; and even in Vietnam, despite certain perturbations. Religion adapts itself to anything if this is essential from the point of view of religious interests.

If the Roman Catholic Church has departed from its "unshakable" principles and, as it turns out, brought them in line with the requirements of pragmatism, then why should it not do the same toward socialism? It will always adapt itself if necessary. In Poland, however, everything indicates that the church has no intention of adapting itself to socialism in its Polish form, at least not for the time being. It prefers not to notice socialism. Not so long ago, in 1981, Father Jozef Tischner wrote openly that the church authorities are setting themselves at a distance from socialism to such an extent that they do not even use the word "socialism" in their official documents. The church is trying to set itself at a distance from socialism in Poland and the Polish state in any way it can. In Czechoslovakia, the national flag is hung from churches on national holidays, for example, on the anniversary of the Slovak uprising. Has anyone in Poland ever seen churches decorated with the national flag on state holidays? And yet, the point here is not the flag, the point is that one's attitude toward the people's state is manifested this way, and the people's state ostentatiously ignored.

This refusal to recognize reality permits one to shed the burden of eventual coresponsibility and approach legal relations in the socialist state in a selective way. For example, how many times has the Episcopate referred to the Constitution when making various demands? How many times has it itself demanded changes to the Constitution? As far as I remember, when a new version of the Constitution was adopted in 1976, the Episcopate did not question the article discussing the church's separation from the state. Yet today, is not its stance toward crosses and religious emblems in state buildings, especially schools, ignoring the Constitution? Such situations are unthinkable in any country, whther socialist or not.

The Roman Catholic Church is not only adapting itself to socialism, but also to social reformism. Strictly speaking, it is taking advantage of social reformist concepts in order to modify its own procapitalist orientation. The concepts of capitalist reform contained in the doctrine of social democrats have been recognized by today's church as the most effective guarantees of bourgeois society's interests. Today, the papacy's entire sociopolitical doctrine is full of borrowings from social reformism, and indeed this doctrine is thus becoming a religious form of social reformism.

Therefore, I believe that the view whereby the church fatalistically rejects socialism cannot last when one compares it with the reality of today's world. And even though right now the state of affairs in Poland fills one with pessimism and doubt as to the prospects for the church's adaptability, I still believe that its adaptation in the future, albeit the distant future, is a foregone conclusion. That is why I personally am less interested in this problem than, for example, in the problem of socialism's adaptation to religion. To what extent is socialism doing so and what stance has it or what stance may it have toward religion?

At the Third PZPR Congress in 1959, Wladyslaw Gomulka said that we do not want war with the church, but the church must remain inside the church buildings and restrict itself to church affairs. This was binding right up to 1970. W. Gomulka consistently observed the principle whereby religion is the citizen's private business and that the church is there to satisfy the religious needs of citizens, but is not qualified to deal with secular affairs. At that time, the church was developing freely, the number of clergymen was constantly growing, and the network of religious premises reached over 20,000. At the same time, the secular nature of state schools was established and activity of a nonreligious nature by the Episcopate was firmly protested against; this is well illustrated by the affair of the message from Polish bishops to the German bishops, which caused a great deal of political damage. The policy that was geared toward a liberal treatment of religious life and a determination not to permit the church to involve itself with nonreligious affairs brought interesting results; it was in the seventies that sociological tests revealed a mass declared aversion to the use of church pulpits for political struggle, and at that time, too, the great majority of the people treated their attitude toward religion not only as a private matter, but a personal one, even an intimate one. Religion entered "the private sphere" -- here I am paraphrasing the title of a certain TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY report titled "Exist from the Private Sphere."

The policy ended after 1970. Hoping perhaps that he would make the church his political ally, Edward Gierek abandoned the course whereby religion was treated as the private affair of citizens and the church mainly as an institution that satisfies the religious needs of believers. Stating in the Sejm that there is no issue serving the common welfare of Poles that cannot be the subject of cooperation between the church and the state, he opened wide the doors for church penetration into public life. What did he gain in return? A symbolic presence of clergymen in the "Polonia" Association [for liaison with Poles abroad] and in the Warsaw Royal Castle reconstruction committee. However, the church took advantage of this go-ahead in order to act outside the religious sphere, pass judgment on everything, and adopt a more meaningful position in public life than everyone.

A dozen or so years after December 1970, believers now felt that the church's role had changed. Today, the fact that the church is involved in politics is regarded as completely normal by many people. A dozen or so years ago, it would have been unthinkable.

SEJM CHANCELLERY DISCUSSES ALLEGATIONS ON BISHOP

LD272332 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1130 GMT 27 Feb 85

[Text] Recently, numerous questions and petitions signed mainly by citizens from southeastern Poland have been received by the Sejm Chancellery. The letters and petitions include a demand to explain accusations made at the Torun trial by defendant Grzegorz Piotrowski against Bishop Ignacy Tokarczuk.

Results of the inquiry at the Main Commission for the Investigation of Hitlerite Crimes in Poland, the Prosecutor's Office, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs indicated that defendant Grzegorz Piotrowski could have based his accusations of Bishop Ignacy Tokarczuk's collaboration with the Gestapo on information mainly from the SETTE GIORNI paper, issue No 20 of 12 November 1983. As has been established, the paper is published in Sicily with a circulation of several tens of thousands, and is distributed nationwide. Thus, it could also be found in Poland, although it is neither subscribed to nor ordered by Polish official institutions.

The above-mentioned paper published copies of three documents, stating that they came from the archives of Radio Free Europe. As contained in the documents, Father Ignacy Tokarczuk committed himself to collaborate with the Gestapo in December 1943, and he gave names of nine inhabitants of Zlotniki Gmina who collaborated with Soviet partisans. As a result, seven of these people were captured and killed on 24 February 1944. The documents, which are in the possession of the Main Commission for the Investigation of Hitlerite Crimes, and were obtained from the archives of the Metropolitan Curia in Kracow, confirm numerous facts of assaults and murders on the Polish population in the former Lvov Diocese between July 1943 and March 1944. It also states in them that 10 Poles from Zlotniki perished in the previously mentioned period, and numerous parishes were abandoned by priests, including Zlotniki Gmina. The facts were included in a letter of 8 March 1944 signed by Lvov Bishop Boleslaw Twardowski, and addressed to the Kracow metropolitan, Adam Sapieha.

Letters on that matter were also received by the Ministry of Internal Affairs. Their authors state, inter alia, that the then vicar of Zlotniki Gmina, Ignacy Tokarczuk, left the parish in mid-1944, and he appeared in Katowice Diocese in 1945, and also that in the beginning of 1944 the Gestapo in Zlotniki, then on the territory of the Soviet Union, shot Jan Gandurski, Wlodzimierz Skretkowicz, Kazimierz Moskwa, Brzozowski, Synkier, Jan Paluch, and Jan Gandruski's son.

Information concerning Bishop Ignacy Tokarczuk published in SETTE GIORNI issue No 20 of 12 November 1983 were assessed from the legal point of view, and it was stated that they concerned deeds included in the decree of 31 August 1944 on punishment for fascist and Hitlerite criminals guilty of murder and torture of civilian population and prisoners of war, and for Polish traitors.

The rules of the decree, excluding Article 1, item 1, were already revoked. In this connection, the deed of which Bishop Tokarczuk was accused, according to the documents published by SETTE GIORNI, had been prescribed and he is no longer subject to penal liability. The prosectuion bodies undertook no explanation in that matter. Also the Sejm bodies are not competent to explain the matter.

The Office of Letters and Complaints of the Sejm Chancellery at the same time explained that Bishop Ignacy Tokarczuk had the possibility of suing the editorial office of SETTE GIORNI for libel at a suitable court.

The office has no information that such steps were taken by him. At the sane time, the office states that a large number of identical petitions which were received by the Sejm chancellery testify to a campaign organized by some representatives of the Catholic Church. This does not serve the cause of further stabilizing the socio-political situation in Poland, and the cause of national accord.

Among letters received by the Sejm Chancellery there are also complaints about priests who apply various forms of pressure in order to force people to sign a petition. For example: Father Tarnowski, parish priest of (?Pelkinia) in Przemysl Voivodship, threatened the faithful with a public reading of the names of those who did not sign a petition, during a mass on 20 February; Father Lepak of (?Hurko) Gmina near Przemysl induced signatures, saying that he would read the names of insubordinates from the pulpit, or he made difficulties in giving them religious services. Father Kielbowicz of Wietlin Gmina in Przemysl Voivodship, during his sermons and pastoral visits, branded the faithful for not signing the petition, and threatened them with a refusal to administer communion to children of these families. The Office of Letters and Complaints states that it considers the above-mentioned explanation as the reply to individual and collective letters addressed to the Sejm Chancellery.

Signed: Director Gerard (?Pustowska)

SEJM COMMISSION REVIEWS AMNESTY IMPLEMENTATION

LD280020 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 27 Feb 85

[Text] The Sejm Commission of Internal Affairs and Administration of Justice discussed today the implementation of the last year's Amnesty Law. Up to the end of last year, 336,000 people availed thmselves of the amnesty. The amnesty was not, however, unconditional. Penal proceedings were held on 1,984 persons who, in spite of having availed thmselves of the benefits of the law, committed crimes again. Of the persons who committed politically motivated crimes and benefited from the amnesty, only five again undertook activity that disturbed the public order. Three of them were placed under temporary arrest.

BRIEFS

MUNICIPAL SERVICES COSTS UP -- Bogdan Lysak, deputy minister for administration, interviewed in the "Commentaries" bulletin, says that for the first 2 months of this year, the costs of municipal services -- power, heating, snow clearing -- as estimated, will be over 12 billion zloty higher than during the same period of last year. He says that for example, in January and February, the consumption of fuel will be around 50 percent higher than in 1984. [Summary] [Warsaw Television Service in Polish 2108 GMT 25 Feb 85 LD]

USSR AID TALKS -- Soviet assistance in alleviating the effects of the frosty winter on the Polish chemical industry was the subject of Minister Edward Grzywa's talk with Soviet Minister of Mineral Fertilizers, Aleksey Petrishchev. Miniser Grzywa was also received by Yakov Ryabov, the deputy premier. [Text] [Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 27 Feb 85 LD]

LOT INCREASES U.S. FLIGHTS -- LOT Polish airlines today announced at a news conference in Warsaw that it would be increasing its flights to Canada and the United States this year. LOT expects to resume regular sercice to New York from Warsaw after a break of several years. Initially, the connection will be opon only on Friday and Sundays, with a gradual increase later on. The Warsaw-New York-Warsaw route will also be serviced starting from May by Pan American. [Text] [Warsaw International Service in English 2230 GMT 27 Feb 85 LD]

ROMANIA LIBERA CALLS FOR FIRM ACTION FOR DETENTE

AU261332 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 25 Feb 85 p 6

[Mircea Moarcas article: "The Cause of Detente and Cooperation in the World Requires Firm and Urgent Actions by All Countries"]

[Text] In the interval of only 1 month, Bucharest was visited by 14 political figures from Europe, the Far East, the Middle East, and Africa, and by leading representatives of certain states, governments, or important political parties and movements. These visits constituted important events in the very rich chronicle of Romania's international relations. Be it the president of the SFRY Presidency, the prime ministers of Greece and Israel, the foreign secretary of Great Britain, the foreign minister of Federal Germany, or the chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, the members of the leadership of certain communist and workers parties, and other notable representatives of the political life in one country or another, their reception in Bucharest and their talks with Romania's president, each time stressed the important role played by Romanian foreign policy and by its excellent promoter, President Nicolae Ceausescu, in the very complex context of current events in the world.

These assessments included in a commentary by the British agency REUTER -- as well as in reports by other international press agencies in a position to generalize -- are, in fact, a natural response to the great contribution made by Socialist Romania and President Nicolae Ceausescu to tackling the very comprehensive problem of the international situation today and to seeking solutions in keeping with the major interests of all peoples that will lead to surmounting the critical stages through which mankind is currently going and ensure understanding, security, and cooperation among all countries.

A Realistic Analysis of the Current International Situation

An objective and profound current international situation, scientific strictness, and a realistic and constructive nature, these are in a few words, the defining elements on which the nation's and the president's international actions are based. And a study of the latest event in the world reveals more and more clearly the existence and very often the deepening of contradictions between various groups of states and the accentuation of conflicts in various parts of the world. In actual fact, we are witnessing the implications of the international policy of force, of direct and brutal, or indirect and disguised interference in the internal affairs of other countries, the policy of maintaining or opening new sources of tension, and of intensifying mistrust and, implicitly, insecurity in interstate relations. All this has led and is leading to an intensified arms race in the world, to the expansion of this race on earth, on water, under water, in the air, and in outer space, and to an increase in the danger of large-scale military conflicts, including a world war of nuclear proportions.

Taking account of these realities and the profound revolutionary, national, and social changes that have taken place in the world, and the more and more pronounced tendencies by certain important political and social forces to eliminate the imperialist policy on spheres of influence, against the deployment of nuclear weapons on foreign territories, and to establishing interstate relations on the basis of the fundamental principles of international law, Socialist Romania is resolutely struggling for a real and lasting peace and for understanding and cooperation among all countries and peoples.

Proceeding from the realistic and objective analysis of current trends in the world arena, Romania maintains, with firm reasons, that the proposition of the possibility of preventing a new world war continues to be valid. At the same time, however, besides the firm conviction that, united, peoples in the world are able to ensure the resumption and continuation of the policy of detente, our country is fully aware that detente cannot be irreversible so long as the causes that lead to conflicts continue to exist and so long as the threat of war, with all its general, political, military, economic, social, and humanitarian implications, remains.

Disarament -- A Vital Problem

One of the dramatic realities of the present-day world, which have especially been stressed in all party and state documents in Romania and during talks conducted by the head of the Romanian state with our countries' representatives, was the problem of the tremendous stockpile of arms and weapons, and the nuclear stockpiles that are continuously increasing and endanger existence on our earth itself. Hence, the problem of peace and security as a basic and vital problem of the present-day world. In this context, any proposal and any initiative regarding disarmament must be taken into consideration to halt the arms race and proceed to disarmament under strict international control. In this respect, of great importance is the resumption on 12 March of the Soviet-American negotiations which, in a spirit of great responsibility for the present and future of mankind, are called upon to discuss problems regarding the cessation of the nuclear arms race and proceeding to halting the deployment of U.S. intermediate-range missiles in Europe and the countermeasures adopted by the Soviet Union, and to achieving an appropriate understanding of the withdrawal from the continent of the existing missiles and of other nuclear weapons.

On particular importance for the future of mankind is halting any action on militarizing outer space. This is all the more so since, without even considering the huge material investments that would burden mankind even more, the escalaton of the arms race in outer space does not represent a necessary condition for real and effective security for any area in the world.

Declarations of good intentions are to be welcomed, as well as the proposals, most of which are concrete ones, substantiated with a view to passing to a real process of halting the arms race and starting disarmament. However, the realities of our times require a speedy passage from words to deeds. The realities prove, with the undeniable force of argument, that if, in 1974, the world spent about $300 billion on armament, then this year the figure is going to be $1 trillion.

Analyzing this situation and, as a matter of fact, referring to the declarations of intentions and proposals made with a view to halting the arms race, President Nicolae Ceausescu emphasized: "If disarmamnet is the real aim -- and we believe that this is desired -- then the logical question that arises is: Why should new nuclear arms be produced, if they are going to be destroyed later? Why should large sums be allocated for armament, sums that are now very large and cause great difficulties to peoples? Is it not more normal and more logical to stop producing new nuclear weapons and start reducing military expenditures, and use the funds gained through these measures for economic development, social assistance for the unemployed, and assistance to the developing countries? Instead of making research aim at militarizing outer space and producing new weapons of mass destruction, would it not make more sense to finance research aimed at protecting life, the environment, the peace and quiet of our planet?"

In this spirit, Romania and President Nicolae Ceausescu consistently and firmly call for a halt to any actions of armament, as proof of the will and desire of the respective countries to halt the arms race, to start reducing nuclear and other weapons, and to achieve a balance of forces at the lowest level of armament.

The problem of disarmament is a current issue of the European countries, since Europe is the most armed continent in the world and the place where the two great military blocks -- NATO and the Warsaw Pact -- face each other. That is why it is obvious and necessary that all European countries should participate, in an appropriate way, in the negotiations between the USSR and the United States, and that is why it is obvious and necessary that all countries within the Warsaw Pact and NATO should meet and actively contribute to the success of the negotiations between the USSR and the United States. At the same time, it is obvious and necessary that all international conferences and bodies -- in Geneva, Vienna, and Stockholm -- should intensify their activity aimed at disarmament. Therefore it is obvious and necessary that one should further militate to turn the Balkans and other regions -- in Europe and outside Europe -- into nuclear-free zones and therefore, it is obvious and necessary that now, before it is too late, all governments and heads of state, and all political forces should act to save mankind from the fatal prospects of a nuclear war.

In this broad context, the countries on whose territories nuclear weapons are being deployed now, have a particular responsibility for their own peoples, Europe, and history. As a matter of fact, today the struggle for peace means primarily the struggle against the escalation of nuclear arms and the halting of testing and manufacturing of new nuclear weapons, and the reduction of existing ones, until the complete elimination of the entire arsenal of nuclear weapons is achieved.

Negotiations, the Only Way To Solve Conflicts

One of the essential propositions of Romanian's international policy -- consistently and firmly supported by President Nicolae Ceausescu -- is that of solving all conflicts and tension throughout the world, peacefully and solely through negotiations. Recent events have fully proved that today disputes at the local or international level cannot be solved by force, in a military way, but through understanding, with spirit of good intentions, and mutual respect. In this context, Romania firmly calls for solving the Middle East problems politically and for organizing, in this respect, an international conference within the United Nations, with the participation of all interested countries, including the PLO. Romania also advocates the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied during the 1967 war, the recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and to create their own independent country. Romania also calls for ensuring the independence, sovereignty, and security of all countries in this region. Our country also calls for halting the Iran-Iraq war, for a withdrawal of their troops within national borders, and for an immediate start to negotiations aimed at solving their problems. In order to solve the complex problems of our times, it is obvious and necessary that the role of the United Nations should be increased -- this year the United Nations will mark the 40th anniversary of its foundation -- as well as the role of other international bodies.

International developments require immediate and firm actions. In this general context, Romania and President Nicolae Ceausescu's consistent and firm position regarding the passage to an efficient process of military disengagement and disarmament acquire the scope of an axiom for the world's security. Not a security that is just declarative and presumably of good intentions, but a security based on a real system of measures that gives a full guarantee to every nation that it is sheltered from any danger and can ensure a favorable framework for real and constructive international cooperation.

KOSOVO OFFICIAL ELECTED AFTER 'STORMY' DISCUSSION

AU272023 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 27 Feb 85

[Milisav Milic report]

[Text] The beginning of the Kosovo Assembly session was unusual for the local circumstances. Aleksandar Ilic, Sulj Madjaraj, and Becir Hoti were proposed as new executive council members; however, Tomislav Sekulic, vice president of the Kosovo Assembly, did not agree with the proposal that Aleksandar Ilic be elected a member of the Kosovo Government. He said that Ilic left Kosovo, that he has been staying in Belgrade for 10 years, that he does not know the situation in the province, and that the LC positions on cadre policy would be flouted by his election as a member of the executive council.

Aleksandar Ilic was elected a member of the executive council only after a stormy discussion and four votes.

The election of this member of the Kosovo Executive Council pushed into the background the discussion of the situation in Trepca where productivity and production are stagnating and debts have reached $228 million. Azif Abrasi, member of the Kosovo Executive Council insisted that geological prospecting should be speeded up in Trepca, that new mines be opened, and that the reconstruction and modernization of metallurgical plant be completed. Abrasi warned that the present problems in Trepca exceed the abilities of the combine to solve them with its own forces. This demands the involvement of the wider social community.

The delegates adopted a program of measures to settle the situation in Trepca. The document insists on the completion of the Trepca reconstruction, with the development of mining having priority. Special attention be paid to a better work organization and to a greater efforts of the 22,000 employed in the combine.

CONFERENCE DEBATES PROTECTION OF SOCIAL PROPERTY

AU271120 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Feb 85 p 3

[R. Vujatovic report]

[Excerpts] Zagreb, 20 Feb -- It is an irrefutable fact that attacks against social property, whatever their positions or motives, have unforeseeable consequences, not only socioeconomic but sociopolitical. Such an activity ultimately has a counter-revolutionary character, because in a most direct manner, it undermines the material basis of self-management as one of the greatest achievements of our socialist revolution. To put it briefly, this assessment made by Idriz Susic could be taken as the message of the 2-day Zagreb conference on the protection of social property, the topic discussed by about 50 speakers.

Polemicizing with the champion of the ideology of private property, Ivan Tormas warned that one could not say that they are not crafty in their attempts, because they charge their opponents with -- not to say impute to them -- directs attacks on the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program, that is, the concept of small businesses. Tormas openly asked whether our future lies in having our children employed with private people and therefore offering them "bosses," or in opening self-management opportunities to them. It seems, he says, that we are not aware of what the practice of private capital offers us and what the right to work does.

It seems as though we are not aware of the consequences of the former orientation, which is becoming more and more dominant. Dr Leon Gerskovic and Dr Stipe Suvar also spoke in this way, arguing that the system of property in this society must be replaced by the system of the right to work as a dominant right of socialist societies, that is, that that right should become the major substance of the relations among people.

What does the rapid growth of private property mean, Tormas asked. It is in the interest of the workers class; the springing up of billionaires, again in the interest of the workers class; an unlimited leasing of land, again in the interest of the workers class; agricultural business, again in the interest of the said workers class? Or what does it mean when one puts forward the thesis that the social sector is producing the crisis? It is not difficult to give an answer to these or similar questions.

DIZDAREVIC, UAE LEADERS DISCUSS COOPERATION

LD272043 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1213 GMT 27 Feb 85

[Excerpts] Abu Dhabi, 27 Feb (TANJUG) -- Bilateral cooperation between Yugoslavia and the United Arab Emirates [UAE] and the activity of nonaligned countries are the two main topics of the talks which Federal Secretary of Foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevic is conducting with prominent people of the union of seven shaykhdoms, which has been in existence as an independent country since 1971.

Raif Dizdarevic is the first major senior Yugoslav official to pay an official visit to the Emirates, although in the past some other prominent personages of the Yugoslav political and state leadership, including President Tito, have stopped over here.

Yugoslavia and the Emirates do not have diplomatic relations, although they have been cooperating in the Nonaligned Movement and other international organizations for several years now. The federal secretary's visit, which is taking place at the invitation of the UAE Government, is a confirmation of this cooperation.

The two countries also maintain economic cooperation. Several Yugoslav work organizations have their missions here, and two of our construction organizations are employed here.

We know that Yugoslavia is our friend, just as you should know that you can count on us, UAE President Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan said during his meeting with Raif Dizdarevic.

Bilateral cooperation was a topic of the exchange of views between Federal Secretary Dizdarevic and his host, Rashid 'Abdallah, UAE minister of state for foreign affairs. The two sides stressed their joint objective to the effect that this cooperation be expanded. Steps were also discussed for establishing full relations in the near future.

The exchange of views on the activity of the Nonaligned Movement is an integral part of broader action and contacts Yugoslavia is having on the eve of several important nonaligned meetings. During the talks the need was stressed in this connection for nonaligned countries to have a more pronounced influence and to channel the processes of detente and negotiations in the world which, after a period of cooling, are again on the ascent.

There was reference to some burning issues pertaining to that area at large -- the Iraq-Iran conflict and the situation in the Middle East -- during the discussion about the movement's activity. Yugoslavia and the UAE expressed identical views on the need to end peacefully and to resolve justly the Gulf war, and expressed full support for the PLO in its efforts to secure the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

Final Talks Held

LD280026 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1826 GMT 27 Feb 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 27 Feb (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and the UAE agree that it is necessary to invest greater efforts to promote mutual cooperation, in particular in the economic sphere. This attitude was expressed this evening in the final talks in Abu Dhabi between Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Hamdan ibn Muhammad al-Thani Al Nuhayyan, UAE deputy prime minister.

In very cordial and friendly talks the need was also stressed for more frequent meetings by leaders of the two countries.

Deputy Prime Minister Hamdan ibn Muhammad said that the Emirates highly appreciate the peace-loving and nonaligned policy of Yugoslavia and its contribution to peace and detente in the world. He spoke in positive terms also about the work of Yugoslav work organizations in the region and in the Emirates.

Raif Dizdarevic presented the view that every prerequisite exists for considerable promotion of economic cooperation both in the sphere of capital works and in commodity exchange. He made a highly appreciative assessment of the economic progress achieved by the Emirates since they acquired independence 14 years ago and spoke of Yugoslavia's progress since the liberation and of its efforts to preserve its security by relying on its own resources.

Dusan Zavasnik, chief of administration at the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, also held talks today on bilateral cooperation with Yakub al-Kindi, assistant minister of foreign affairs. During that meeting the general ideas arising from the talks by the chiefs of diplomacy of the two countries, Dizdarevic and Rashid ibn 'Abdallah 'Ali al-Nu'aymi, were discussed in greater detail.

Among other things they stressed the need for closer mutual acquaintance by businessmen of the two countries, the opening of a joint Yugoslav business mission in Abu Dhabi, and for financial, scientific-technical, cultural and information cooperation.

Federal Secretary Raif Dizdarevic and Deputy Prime Minister Hamdan ibn Muhammad also discussed issues in the sphere of activity of the Nonaligned Movement in the light of the meetings due to take place this year. The same theme was on the agenda of the talks which Zika Jazic, ambassador at the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, held today with Dr Humayd, a director at the Foreign Ministry.

Federal Secretary Raif Dizdarevic invited Rashid ibn 'Abdallah 'Ali al-Nu'aymi, UAE minister of foreign affairs, to visit Yugoslavia. The invitation was accepted, and the visit will probably take place before the end of the year.

Raif Dizdarevic also had a meeting this afternoon with a small group of Yugoslav businessmen who work in the UAE and briefed them on the results of his talks. Businessmen spoke of the possibilities of promoting economic cooperation between Yugoslavia, the UAE, and other countries in the region.

Federal Secretary Dizdarevich ends his visit to the UAE tomorrow and returns to Belgrade.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH BULGARIA DISCUSSED

LD271946 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1440 GMT 26 Feb 85

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Feb (TANJUG) -- A session was held in Belgrade today of the joint Yugoslav-Bulgarian chamber during which a report was analysed on the realization of commodity exchange in 1984, paying particular attention to local border traffic and the possibility of expanding economic cooperation this year.

In the last year commodity exchange between the two countries amounted to 235 million dinars, not including services. In comparison with the results in 1983, total exchange was 7.1 percent higher, exports increased by 8.6 percent, and imports by 5.2 percent. The exchange of goods was achieved largely in traditional barter trade and related transactions with all their consequences and short-term effects and with a nearly symbolic part being played by long-term aspects of business cooperation. That is, only 5 percent of the toal exchange relates to cooperation, specialization, joint investments, scientific and technological cooperation, etc.

The two countries stated on this occasion that the possibilities are far greater than the results of the exchange show, and that in the future more than in the past they should develop the long-term aspects of cooperation.

It is envisaged that the total exchange will reach $350 million this year. During the session of the joint chamber an agreement was signed between the Yugoslav Federal Economic Chamber and the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in the sphere of trade arbitration.

During these talks the Yugoslav delegation was led by Straso Hristov, chairman of the Yugoslav part of the joint chamber and member of the Federal Economic Chamber Presidium, and the Bulgarian delegation by Petur Rusev, president of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and chairman of the Bulgarian part of the joint chamber. Emin Dodardzic, president of the Yugoslav Federal Economic Chamber Presidium, and Stefan Staykov, ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to Yugoslavia, also took part in the work of the joint chamber.

PLANINC RECEIVES POLISH FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER

LD272133 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1312 GMT 27 Feb 85

[Text] Belgrade, 27 Feb (TANJUG) -- Today Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, received Polish Foreign Trade Minister Tadeusz Nestorowicz, who is leading the Polish delegation at the 22d session of the Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation between our two countries.

At the meeting, during which the lasting bonds of friendship and all-round cooperation between Yugoslavia and Poland were stressed, the two sides stressed the increased volume of bilateral economic cooperation attained in 1984 and also the favorable prospects for its further improvement this year.

Spasoje Medenica, member of the Federal Executive Council, and Wiktor Kinecki, Polish ambassador to the SFRY, took part in the meeting.